SENTENCING IN WISCONSIN

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The Sentencing Guidelines Worksheets, Revised

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On July 1st, 2005, new sentencing guidelines worksheets were made available to courts and attorneys throughout Wisconsin, along with revised Notes that concisely explain the aggravating and mitigating factors listed on each worksheet, for each offense on which the Sentencing Commission collects data. Those eleven offenses are:

- <u>1st and 2nd Degree Sexual Assault</u> Wis. Stats. 940.225(1) and (2)
- <u>1st and 2nd Degree Child Sexual Assault</u> Wis. Stats. 948.02(1) and (2)
- <u>Burglary</u> Wis. Stat. 943.10(1)
- <u>Theft More than \$10,000</u> Wis. Stat. 943.20(3)(c)
- <u>Robbery</u> Wis. Stat. 943.32(1)

- Armed Robbery Wis. Stat. 943.32(2)
- Forgery and Forgery Uttering Wis. Stats. 943.38(1) and (2)
- Delivery or Possession w/ Intent to

 Deliver Cocaine, 1 gram or less

 Wis. Stats. 961.41(1)(cm), 961.41(1m)(cm)
- <u>Delivery or Possession w/ Intent to</u>
 <u>Deliver THC, 200–1000 grams</u>
 Wis. Stats. 961.41(1)(h), 961.41(1m)(h)

The most prominent changes are aesthetic—the Notes have been reduced in length, and the worksheets have been redesigned to minimize confusion. Rather than reading vertically *and* horizontally, the worksheets now list, along the left margin, the sentencing factors that courts most often consider in evaluating risk and offense severity. Additionally, the sentencing judge can now specify whether individual factors are mitigating or aggravating. The images below show the contrast between the new worksheets and the old.

OFFENSE SEVERITY		Mitigating	Aggravating
Characteristics of the Offense			
Weight of THC: grams			
Cash: \$	FECTIVE 7/1/2005	5 🗆	
Dealing for profit / not dealing for profit			
Possession to accommodate another person			
Fortified drug house			
Proximity to weapons and/or other drugs			
Conduct more serious than the offense of conviction			
Crime committed in exchange for sexual activity			
Extreme negative impact on neighborhood			
Vulnerability of intended recipient, specify:			
Other, specify:			
Aggravating Factors, Wis. Stat. § 973.017 N/A			
Concealed or altered appearance			
Gang related offense			
Bulletproof clothing			
Delivery, distribution or possession with intent to deliver to prisoner			
Delivery, distribution or possession with intent to deliver on public transit vehicle			
Other, specify:			
Penalty Enhancers, Wis. Stat. § 939 ☐ N/A			
Repeat Offender (§ 939.62)	□ Pleaded and proved		
Dangerous weapon (§ 939.63)	☐ Pleaded and proved		
Repeat drug offender (§ 961.48)	☐ Pleaded and proved		
Distribution to persons under 18 (§ 961.46)	☐ Pleaded and proved		
Possession near certain public places (§ 961.495)	☐ Pleaded and proved		

Delivery or Possession w/ Intent to Deliver THC, 200-1000 grams -- Wis. Stats. §§ 961.41(1)(h), 961.41(1m)(h)

I- Offense Severity Assessment		
A-Determine factors affecting severity of the PID-THC:		
A geommodation possession: Indiaia of profit motive		
Presence of:large amounts of cash,luxury items.	PIRED 7/1/20	005
Freshive onlarge amounts of easil,luxury itemsFortified drug house.		
B-Assess harm caused by the offense:		
Consider impact of the crime on the community and neighborhood.		
_Impact on the neighborhood tended to increase fear, disorder, a milieu of v	iolence or crime, or to re	duce property values.
Children or adolescents exposed to the criminal conduct.		
Defendant possessed drugs with intent to deliver to secure sexual activity fr		
Defendant possessed drugs with intent to deliver to pregnant woman, child,	or addict.	
Other. See Notes		
C-Assess the offender's role in the offense. If more than one offender, determine	ine:	
Leader or organizer of criminal activity.		
Involvement manipulated or pressured (but less than statutory coercion).		
Minimal role.		
_Other		
D- Statutory aggravating factors and penalty enhancers.		
Statutory aggravating factors. See Stat. §973.017 and Notes.		
Committed in association with gang.		
Distribution to prisoners.		
Committed on a public transit vehicle.		
_Concealed, disguised, altered appearance to hinder identification.		
Wore a bulletproof garment.		
Other		
Penalty enhancers:	Pleaded and proved	Uncharged/Dismissed
Dangerous weapon Stat. §939.63. Identify weapon		
Distribution to persons under 18 Stat. §961.46.		
Crime within 1,000 feet of school etc. Stat. §961.49.		

Delivery or Possession w/ Intent to Deliver THC, 200-1000 grams -- Wis. Stats. §§ 961.41(1)(h), 961.41(1m)(h)

On each worksheet, the basic division between offense severity and criminal risk has been retained. However, within the principle sections—*Offense Severity* and *Risk Factors*—individual items have been reorganized and occasionally replaced. The revision addresses three major objectives: (1) ensuring that the worksheets more accurately represent the known sentencing "universe"—the various issues that judges take into account when making sentencing decisions, (2) simplifying the worksheets' design and appearance, and (3) enhancing their usefulness for data collection.

Offense Severity

Though their phrasing and location may have changed, many factors that currently appear in the first principal section, *Offense Severity*, will seem familiar. Previously, this section was divided into five different parts:

- (A) Factors affecting the severity of the offense
- (B) Harm caused by the offense
- (C) The role of the offender
- (D) Statutory aggravating factors and penalty enhancers
- (E) Other factors related to offense severity

Currently, there are 4–8 different parts, depending on the specific offense. For example, First Degree Sexual Assault includes the following six categories:

- Characteristics of the Offense
- Type of Harm
- Aggravating Factors
- Penalty Enhancers
- Role in the Offense
- Vulnerable Victim

And theft of more than \$10,000 includes the following *eight* categories:

- Characteristics of the Offense
- Degree of Preparation
- Method of Access to Property
- Type of Harm
- Aggravating Factors
- Penalty Enhancers
- Role in the Offense
- Vulnerable Victim

Previously, the individual factors listed under *Offense Severity*, and the categories into which they were placed, were standard items and standard classifications, with some variation based on applicable penalty enhancers and offense characteristics. The revised worksheets have been tailored to each offense. For example, the robbery worksheet asks whether the victim suffered great bodily harm or extreme emotional distress, whether the victim was threatened, abducted or restrained, and whether the victim was particularly vulnerable. In contrast, the worksheets for delivery or possession with intent to deliver cocaine/THC ask whether the defendant was dealing for profit, whether the defendant was armed, whether the crime was committed merely to accommodate another person, and whether the crime was committed in exchange for sexual activity. For reference, see the illustrations below.

OFFENSE SEVERITY		Mitigating	Aggravating
Characteristics of the Offense			
Value of loss: \$			
Motivated by need for basic necessities	FFECTIVE 7/1/2005		
Motivated by greed	11 LC11VL 7/1/2003		
Conduct more serious than the offense of conviction			
Other, specify:			
Degree of Preparation			
None or spontaneous			
Some preparation			
Extensive preparation	_		
Type of Harm			
Threat / Abduction / Restraint			
Great bodily harm / extreme emotional harm			
Extreme degree of force			
Aggravating Factors, Wis. Stat. § 973.017 □ N/A			
Concealed or altered appearance			
Gang related offense			
Elderly victim			
Bulletproof clothing			
Crime committed to influence governmental policy_			
Other, specify:			
Penalty Enhancers, Wis. Stat. § 939 □ N/A			
Repeat Offender (§ 939.62)	☐ Pleaded and proved		
Dangerous weapon (§ 939.63)	☐ Pleaded and proved		
Hate crime (§ 939.645)	☐ Pleaded and proved		
Role in Offense			
Minimal / Leader			
Manipulated or Pressured			
Abused position of trust / authority			
Other, specify:			
Vulnerable Victim			
Cognitively deficient			
Mentally ill			
Youthful victim, provide age:			
Otherwise vulnerable, specify:			

Robbery, Wis. Stat. § 943.32(1)

OFFENSE SEVERITY		Mitigating	Aggravating
Characteristics of the Offense			
Weight of THC: grams		□	
Cash: \$	EFFECTIVE 7/1/2005		
Dealing for profit / not dealing for profit	EFFECTIVE 7/1/2005		
Possession to accommodate another person			
Fortified drug house			
Proximity to weapons and/or other drugs			
Conduct more serious than the offense of con	viction		
Crime committed in exchange for sexual activ	vity		
Extreme negative impact on neighborhood			
Vulnerability of intended recipient, specify:			
Other, specify:			
Aggravating Factors, Wis. Stat. § 973.017	N/A		
Concealed or altered appearance			
Gang related offense			
Bulletproof clothing			
	Delivery, distribution or possession with intent to deliver to prisoner		
Delivery, distribution or possession with intent to deliver on public transit vehicle			
Other, specify:			
Penalty Enhancers, Wis. Stat. § 939 ☐ N/A			
Repeat Offender (§ 939.62)	☐ Pleaded and proved		
Dangerous weapon (§ 939.63)	☐ Pleaded and proved		
Repeat drug offender (§ 961.48)	☐ Pleaded and proved		
Distribution to persons under 18 (§ 961.46)	□ Pleaded and proved		
Possession near certain public places (§ 961.4	95) Pleaded and proved		
Role in Offense			
Minimal / Leader			
Manipulated or Pressured			
Abused position of trust / authority			
Other, specify:			

Delivery or Possession w/ Intent to Deliver THC, 200-1000 grams -- Wis. Stats. §§ 961.41(1)(h), 961.41(1m)(h)

Other notable changes include the addition of detailed questions about victim vulnerability and separate sections for *applicable* penalty enhancers and statutory aggravating factors. Not all penalty enhancers and statutory aggravating factors are universal. For example, Wis. Stat. 973.017(3)(e)1 applies only to felonies committed to influence public policy or punish the government, *and* the crime involved death or great bodily harm, substantial property damage, force, violence, or the threat of force or violence. Under normal circumstances, this factor will *not* apply to drug crimes and crimes against the person.

Risk Factors

The second principal section, *Risk Factors*, contains more, and more fundamental, changes than *Offense Severity*. However, these changes apply across the board – from one worksheet to another. Previously, this section was divided into three parts:

- (A) Factors that may suggest heightened/lesser risk
- (B) Listing of all prior convictions/adjudications, including the year and offense
- (C) Criminal history

Most of the factors that appeared within parts (A) and (B) have been retained, though, again, their precise location and phrasing may have changed. As revised, this section includes new subsections for education, employment history, mental and physical health, alcohol and drug abuse, social factors and attitude. As seen below, this new format reorganizes and enlarges the list of items that were, before the revision, known simply as "factors that may suggest heightened/lesser risk."

II-Risk Assessment Evaluation	EXPIRED 7/1/2005		
Determine the defendant's risk to public safety or to re-offend. See Notes Section II.			
Consider the nature of the risk that the defendant poses and conditions necessary to reduce risk. A-Factors that may suggest heightened/lesser risk:			
Previous acts (whether or not conviction	Previous acts (whether or not convictions/adjudications). Age.		
Employment history.	Physical condition	1.	
Mental health.	Mental health trea	tment/counseling	
Dependence on controlled substances.	Drug treatment.		
Dependence on alcohol.	Alcohol treatment		
Performance on bail.	Other		
B-List (or attach) all convictions and/or juvenile adjudications including year and offense:			

 $Delivery\ or\ Possession\ w/\ Intent\ to\ Deliver\ THC, 200-1000\ grams\ --\ Wis.\ Stats.\ \S\S\ 961.41(1)(h), 961.41(1m)(h)$

RISK FACTORS	Mitigating	Aggravating
Education		
Grade completed, circle one: -9 9 10 11 12 12+		
Degree obtained: ☐ None ☐ GED/HSED ☐ HS ☐ College ☐ Currently enrolled		
Employment History		
Usually employed EFFECTIVE 7/1/2	005	
Same employer for extended period of time		
Employed when offense was committed or at time of sentencing		
Lengthy or frequent periods of unemployment		
Criminal Record		
Criminal record not a factor, <i>check here</i> □		
No criminal record		
Prior misdemeanor(s), total number: — assaultive misdemeanors:		
Prior felony or felonies, total number: — assaultive felonies:		
Prior offense(s) similar to current offense		
Previously placed on community supervision		
Criminal history understates / overstates risk		
On legal status / not on legal status when crime was committed		
Time since most recent conviction / incarceration: mos / yrs		
Mental and Physical Health		
Mental health problem(s) / physical health problem(s)		
Treatment for health problems		
Alcohol and Drug Abuse		
Under the influence when the offense was committed		
Frequent prior abuse		
☐ Prior treatment ☐ Never treated for alcohol/drug abuse		
Social Factors		
Married or long-term relationship		
Resides with or supports children		
Family support or other support network		
Defendant suffered prior abuse		
Attitude		
Remorse		
Accepts responsibility		
Detailed rehabilitative plan in progress		
Cooperated with authorities / prosecution		
Other, specify:		

Delivery or Possession w/ Intent to Deliver THC, 200–1000 grams -- Wis. Stats. §§ 961.41(1)(h), 961.41(1m)(h)

The most significant change involves criminal history. This collection of factors was previously organized according to general concepts—lesser risk, medium risk and high risk—that appeared within the Sentencing Guidelines Notes. These concepts were associated with different combinations of prior offenses, including violent and nonviolent misdemeanors, violent and nonviolent felonies, and crimes committed while the defendant was on legal status, meaning probation, parole, extended supervision, etc. The revision accomplishes two goals: (1) simplifying the calculus of criminal history, and (2) allowing judges to specify whether certain factors—for example, prior felonies, prior misdemeanors, prior assaultive felonies, prior assaultive misdemeanors, or no prior convictions—are mitigating or aggravating. The new worksheets allow judges to explore criminal history in greater depth, taking into account not only prior convictions, but specific social and behavioral factors that frequently affect sentencing decisions.